

## ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Defense" and "First Aid and Field Sanitation." Pages 9-5 through 10-28.

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Learning Objective: Recognize Seabee CBR defense responsibilities.

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- 6-1. The planning of the overall CBR defensive measures for an encampment is the responsibility of what individual?
1. The chief of staff
  2. The security officer
  3. The battalion commander
  4. The operations officer
- 6-2. What measure is considered the best defense against a chemical attack?
1. Protective equipment maintenance
  2. CBR training
  3. Decontamination of personnel and equipment
  4. Constant monitoring with detection equipment
- 6-3. When, if ever, should you cross contaminated terrain?
1. During the hottest part of the day
  2. Approximately 24 hours after the initial attack
  3. Only when absolutely necessary
  4. Never
- 6-4. MOPP stands for which of the following CBR defense terms?
1. Mission, orientation, planning, and preparation
  2. Mission-oriented protective posture
  3. Military operation protective plan
  4. Mobile-oriented protective posture
- 6-5. When the M9 chemical agent detector paper turns red, it is indicating the presence of what type of agent?
1. Liquid nerve
  2. Vapor nerve
  3. Liquid blood
  4. Vapor blood
- 6-6. To what part of the body should you attach the self-adhesive M9 paper?
1. Upper part of the left arm
  2. Upper part of the right arm
  3. Lower part of the left leg
  4. Lower part of the right leg
- 6-7. When you are the first to learn of a chemical attack, which, if any, of the following actions should you take first?
1. Sound the alarm
  2. Assist stricken buddies
  3. Don your protective mask
  4. None of the above
- 6-8. After a chemical agent attack, you should not unmask until authorized by your immediate commander.
1. True
  2. False
- 6-9. To neutralize or remove chemical contamination from exposed skin, you should use what kit?
1. M150AE
  2. M190AC
  3. M78A1
  4. M258A1

6-10.	If you develop the symptoms of nerve-agent poisoning, what medication, if any, should you use?		<hr/> Learning Objective: Recognize and describe Seabee CBR defensive equipment. <hr/>
	1. Amyl-nitrite Mod 1 2. Morphine 3. Atropine (NAAK) Mark I 4. None	6-16.	The two-piece permeable protective clothing may be worn for a maximum of how many days?  1. 6 2. 8 3. 12 4. 14
6-11.	A Seabee may use a maximum of how many NAAK injectors without authorization from medical personnel?		
	1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four	6-17.	The CBR field protective mask does NOT protect you from which of the following agents?  1. Mustard gas 2. G-vapors 3. Carbon monoxide 4. Hydrogen cyanide
6-12.	After taking atropine to overcome the effects of a nerve agent, what symptom is a good sign of recovery?		
	1. Dryness of the mouth 2. Appetite returns 3. Limber arms and legs 4. Double vision clears up	6-18.	The filter on the MCU-2/P mask must be replaced under which of the following circumstances?  1. Every 20 days of prolonged use 2. When directed by your squad leader 3. Only after immersion in water 4. When the lot number series is expired
6-13.	When an enemy aircraft flies low over your area and produces a mist, more than likely this is an indication of what type of warfare?		
	1. Biological 2. Chemical 3. Radiological 4. Each of the above	6-19.	The automatic chemical agent alarm alerts personnel in what manner?  1. By an audio signal only 2. By changing colors of its chromate paper 3. By both audio and visual signals 4. By a digital readout of the air content
6-14.	What is the best defense before a nuclear attack?		
	1. Get inside a building 2. Wear full clothing 3. Dig in 4. Don your mask	6-20.	The M43 detection unit is orientated in what way?  1. Toward the location of the enemy 2. By wind direction 3. Downhill
6-15.	What is the first indication of a nuclear attack?		
	1. Loud noise 2. Intense light 3. Intense heat 4. Shock wave		

6-21. What standard tactical doismeter is used by the Seabees?

1. IM-174/PD
2. CD-316/PD
3. IM-143A/PD
4. AN126/PD

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Learning Objective: Describe the mission-oriented protective posture and its limitations.

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6-22. Combat operations are conducted under the MOPP system except when there is no CBR threat.

1. True
2. False

6-23. Of the following factors, which one does NOT limit the flexibility of MOPP?

1. Surrounding temperature
2. Training level
3. Personal needs
4. Fatigue level of the troops

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Learning Objective: Recognize the markers used in CBR contaminated areas.

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IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-24 THROUGH 6-27, SELECT THE AGENT FROM COLUMN B THAT MATCHES THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TRIANGULAR CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION MARKER SPECIFIED IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE .

	A. MARKER DESCRIPTION	B. AGENT
6-24.	A blue triangle with red letters on the side facing away from the contamination	1. Gas 2. Bio-logical
6-25.	A white triangle with black letters	3. Radiol-logical
6-26.	A yellow triangle with red letters	4. Chemical Minefield
6-27.	A red triangle with yellow letters	

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Learning Objective: Define first aid and identify the general first-aid rules.

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6-28. What is the definition of first aid?

1. Emergency care given to a sick or injured person
2. Aid given by trained medical personnel
3. Emergency care that takes the place of medical care
4. Permanent assistance given to an injured person

6-29. When should you send for medical help in an emergency?

1. Before transporting the injured
2. Immediately after you have evaluated the injuries
3. Only after you have administered first aid
4. As soon as possible

6-30. A basic rule of first aid states, "keep the victim lying down, head level with the body, until you have found out what kind of injury has taken place." Which of the following conditions warrants an exception to this rule?

1. Respiratory failure
2. Cardiac arrest
3. Shortness of breath
4. Traumatic amputation

6-31. When a victim shows signs of shock and the injuries permit, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Elevate the head 6 to 12 inches
2. Elevate the feet 6 to 12 inches
3. Elevate the legs 45 degrees
4. Keep the victim lying flat

6-32. It is advisable to remove some or all of the victim's clothing for what primary reason?

1. To keep the victim from becoming overheated
2. To prevent further injury to the victim
3. To use the clothing as padding for splints
4. To determine the full extent of the injuries

6-33. Under what circumstance, if any, should you touch an open wound with your fingers?

1. To stop severe bleeding
2. To remove a protruding foreign body
3. To replace protruding abdominal organs
4. None

6-34. When, if ever, should you move a victim with a serious fracture before immobilizing the bone?

1. When life threatening situations are present
2. Only when a doctor gives you permission
3. When the ambulance is delayed
4. Never

6-35. An injured person should be carried feet first when transported by litter for what reason?

1. To enable the lead litter bearer to see better
2. The rear litter bearer can observe the victim better
3. The rear litter bearer can protect the victim from being hit by flying debris
4. To distribute the victim's body weight more equally

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Learning Objective: Define basic life support.

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6-36. Basic life support consists of emergency techniques for recognizing and treating failures of the respiratory system only.

1. True
2. False

6-37. The primary emphasis of basic life support focuses on which of the following categories?

1. Abrasions, bleeding, and circulation
2. Bleeding, fractions, and airway
3. Circulation, transportation, and breathing
4. Airway, breathing, and circulation

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Learning Objective: Recognize the signs of airway obstruction and describe the steps necessary to clear the airway.

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6-38. Which of the following actions is recognized as the universal distress signal for choking?

1. Both hands straight up in the air
2. Clutching at the throat
3. Both arms held around the chest
4. Hands clutching at the heart

6-39. What problem is the most common cause of upper airway obstruction in a conscious person?

1. Broken neck
2. Improperly chewed food
3. Muscular contraction in the neck
4. Nondigestible objects

6-40. Weak, ineffective coughing, bluish skin around the lips, and high-pitched noise when inhaling are signs of what problem?

1. Inadequate air exchange
2. Upper respiratory infection
3. Inflamed tonsils closing off the throat
4. Obstruction of the airway not needing treatment

6-41. A rescuer should use the jaw thrust maneuver on a victim with an obstructed airway for what primary reason?

1. You cannot lift the jaw in the head and neck method
2. There is a suspected neck injury
3. Slapping someone on the back does not dislodge the obstruction
4. The victim has extensive facial injuries

6-42. After you have opened the airway, what step should you take?

1. Call for help
2. Treat bleeding
3. Check the mouth
4. Elevate the feet

6-43. When you reposition the head to ensure an open airway, you should check for breathing by following what procedure?

1. Watch the chest to see if it rises
2. Check the fingernails for bluish color
3. Hold your hand over the mouth and feel for air
4. Look, listen, and feel for air exchange

6-44. When the airway is obstructed, you may need to use which of the following methods?

1. Jaw thrust
2. Abdominal thrust
3. Chest thrust
4. Both 2 and 3 above

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Learning Objective: Recognize and describe the steps necessary to perform artificial ventilation.

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6-45. What is the purpose of artificial ventilation?

1. To provide an exchange of air until natural breathing is established
2. To provide arterial circulation until the heart beat is restarted
3. To assist a person who is breathing naturally, but with some difficulty
4. To remove or dislodge an obstruction in a victim's airway

6-46. What is the rate of breathing in mouth-to-mouth ventilation?

1. One breath every 12 seconds
2. One breath every 5 seconds
3. Four breaths every 5 seconds
4. Five breaths per minute

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Learning Objective: Recognize and describe the steps necessary to perform CPR.

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6-47. You come upon a victim who appears unconscious. What immediate action should you take?

1. Begin CPR
2. Attempt artificial ventilation
3. Take a carotid pulse
4. Try to arouse the victim

6-48. When positioning your hands in preparation to start CPR, take care to ensure that you

1. do not place the heel of your hand on the xiphoid process
2. bend your elbows
3. spread your fingers out evenly on the chest
4. kneel directly above the victim's head

6-49. When one rescuer is performing CPR, what is the ratio of compressions to ventilations?

1. 5 to 2
2. 5 to 5
3. 15 to 2
4. 15 to 5

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Learning Objective: Describe the methods used to control bleeding.

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6-50. When an artery is cut near the surface, blood exits the wound in what manner?

1. In a steady stream
2. Off and on
3. spurts synchronized with the heart beat
4. When the artery is deep, the tissues prevent the blood from exiting the wound

6-51. What is the first method you should use to control bleeding?

1. Elevation
2. Pressure points
3. Tourniquet
4. Direct pressure

6-52. When, if ever, should you remove a pressure dressing from a wound?

1. A clean dressing becomes available
2. The dressing becomes saturated with blood
3. The victim complains of discomfort
4. Never

6-53. To control hemorrhaging from one leg, you should use direct pressure and what other first-aid procedure?

1. Elevate the limb
2. Apply a splint
3. Apply a tourniquet
4. Treat for shock

6-54. A tourniquet should be used as a means to control bleeding only under which of the following conditions?

1. When an artery is cut
2. As a last resort
3. For a deep laceration
4. After a limb is deeply cut

6-55. When a tourniquet has been applied but medical help is not expected to arrive for several hours, what should you do about the tourniquet?

1. Leave it in place and do not loosen it
2. Loosen it if the bleeding appears to have stopped
3. Loosen it every 20 minutes
4. Loosen it every 2 hours

6-56. A person that has lost a large amount of blood should be treated for which of the following problems?

1. Shock
2. Respiratory failure
3. Cardiac arrest
4. All of the above

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Learning Objective: Define shock and identify its signs, symptoms, and treatment.

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6-57. Shock may be defined by which of the following conditions?

1. Too much carbon dioxide in the blood
2. Circulatory interference resulting from internal injuries
3. Too little oxygen in the blood
4. Disturbance of blood circulation

- 6-58. What are the signs of shock?
1. Skin hot and dry, pupils dilated, pulse rapid and weak
  2. Skin hot and dry, pupils constricted, pulse slow and strong
  3. Skin moist and clammy, pupils dilated, pulse rapid and weak
  4. Skin moist and clammy, pupils constricted, pulse slow and strong
- 6-59. When should a seriously injured person be treated for shock?
1. As soon as symptoms develop
  2. Immediately, even when symptoms are not present
  3. When authorized by a physician
  4. Only when bleeding is present
- 6-60. Because conserving body heat is important in treating shock, which of the following body warmers are recommended to ensure adequate heat conservation?
1. Hot-water bottles
  2. Heating pads
  3. Dry blankets
  4. Warm, moist towels
- 6-61. Shock victims should be placed in what position?
1. Elevate the injured part
  2. Elevate the head above the feet
  3. Elevate the feet and legs above the head
  4. Place the victim on the uninjured side
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- Learning Objective: Identify the cause and treatment of injuries caused by exposure to heat or cold.
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- 6-62. Excessive exercise and gulping large quantities of cold drinks can cause what heat exposure problem?
1. Heat exhaustion
  2. Heat prostration
  3. Heatstroke
  4. Heat cramps
- 6-63. What is the most common condition resulting from exposure to hot environments?
1. Heat exhaustion
  2. Heat prostration
  3. Heat cramps
  4. Heatstroke
- 6-64. Which of the following heat injuries is a true life-or-death situation?
1. Heat cramps
  2. Heatstroke
  3. Heat prostration
  4. Heat exhaustion
- 6-65. What is the purpose of all first-aid measures concerning heatstroke?
1. To restore salt and water
  2. To relieve shock
  3. To prevent convulsions
  4. To lower body temperature
- 6-66. What type of weather causes the most severe cold injuries?
1. Cold, wet, and windy
  2. Cold, dry, and windy
  3. Cold, wet, and calm
  4. Cold, dry, and calm
- 6-67. What is the first symptom of hypothermia?
1. Cyanosis
  2. Anxiety
  3. Shivering
  4. Listlessness

6-68. What is the most readily available first-aid method for treating a victim of hypothermia during field operations?

1. Warm, moist towels
2. Electric blankets
3. Warm water baths
4. "Buddy warming"

6-69. You should NOT take which of the following actions for frost-bitten fingers?

1. Warm them with body heat
2. Immerse them in warm water
3. Use covered hot-water bottles
4. Rub them

6-70. You should allow a deeply frost-bitten area to remain frozen in which of the following circumstances?

1. The diagnosis has not been confirmed
2. To minimize the severity of pain
3. There is a possibility of refreezing after thawing
4. To increase the acclimatization process